MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1880.

Ammenda Postar Broadway Open House-First Lie Garris et Brighte Broadlyn Park Theatres-Open Genius Stater. Daly's Theatres-An Arabien Night. Fifth Ayeans Theatres-First For Pantance. formed Opera House-Tre Day Blaverly's Theatre-Tie Tegrists. hoster & Biat's Garden-Concert. New York Aquarism-Unite tum's Calia. Niblo's Garden—The Galley Sixts. Park Theatre—Fairlas. binedard Theatre-Evangeline.
Son Francisco Ministeria - Hondway and Ella st.
Dientre Camique - Molligon Guarde Caristman.
Juny Pantor's Theatre - Variety.
Leion Squary Theatre. Lalau Aquara Theater-Franci Fista Wallack's Theater-Aftern o Papel

Advertising Rates. Daity and Synday, 40 cents a life, ordinary advertising; large type, 60 cents; and preferred positions, 50 cents to \$2.50, according to classification. WERRIT .- SO cents a line; no extra charge for large tyte. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$1.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Jan. 3, 1880, was:

Total for the week858,247

The Trouble About the Maine Election. Gov. GARCELON made one grand mistake. In his sharp, critical pursuit of technical errors in the election returns he seems to have lost sight of the great, supreme purpose of elections, to wit, a government by the people. Any course whatever which thwarts the will of the majority defeats that purpose. The expression of that will, though not made with all the prescribed forms, should be allowed to take effect. Otherwise these various provisions regulating the process of voting defeat the very object they were enacted to attain; that is, that the will of the majority shall prevail.

In snatching at shadows, Gov. GARCELON. let go the substance. Government cannot be carried on upon the narrow rules suited only to a huckster's trade.

The course pursued by Gov. GARCELON has been as erroneous in policy as in principle. No party can afford to obtain or to hold power by the perpetration of a wrong. No better illustration could be furnished of the error of his course than the frequent citation by many of those who defend it, of the crime of the HAYES conspirators as a precedent to justify the action of the Governor. Wrongs cannot be justified by precedents, however high or however numerous the precedents may be. The idea that men not elected could wriggle themselves, through some clerical blunders, or other trifling inaccuracies in the returns, into seats in the Legislature and constitute a valid Government of the State was grossly absurd. Popular Government is not constituted by a sleight of hand. It is something more than a cheat. Had the Supreme Court fully sustained Gov. GARCELON, on the ground that the strict letter of the law required him to pursue the course he had adopted, even then such a necessity resting upon him would have been a great political misfortune.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Maine will impress the whole country as sound in law and eminently just. We concur entirely in the views taken by the learned Judges. We ask not who loses or who gains by the decision. It is a matter of infinitely small moment whether one party or another shall be temporarily in power when compared with the importance of preserving in absolute integrity the prinniple of real Popular Government.

Those Democrats in Maine who have reseived certificates of their election to the Legislature, but who, knowing that they did not receive a majority or plurality of votes; and that the certificates are based on technical defects in the returns, have declined to qualify or act, have done themselves lasting honor. Their course affords strong evidence of a sound and healthy popular sentiment, and is one of the most gratifying signs of the times.

An Unconstitutional Survey.

Congress did wisely last year in consolidating the several geological and geographical surveys of the Government into a single organization. The director of the new and comprehensive Geological Survey thus established is Mr. CLARENCE KING, who at a comparatively early age has attained a high position as a man of science. The law invests him with the direction of the survey. with the classification of the public lands, and with the examination of the geological structure, mineral resources and products of the national domain.

If we look into the Constitution to see what authority it contains for this legislation, we find the following provision in the third section of Article IV.:

"The Congress shall have power to dispose of and nake all needful rules and regulations respecting the erritory or other property belonging to the United

Here is evidently ample warrant for surveying the Territories and Government lands at the expense of the nation; but can Congress properly go further and empower the Geological Survey to carry its explorations into States where there are no public lands? At the extra session an attempt was made to do this. A resolution was introduced into the House of Representatives authorizing the survey to examine the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the States, as well as of the national domain. It met with opposition, however, and was amended so as to provide that the director might "extend his examinations into the States;" but, after passing the House in this form, it reached the

Senate too late to be acted upon. The effort to secure its adoption will probably be renewed, and ought, we think, to be defeated. The national Government has no power, under the Constitution, to undertake geological surveys in the States unless such surveys are needful to Federal property. Of course, if public lands are situated within the limits of a State, the Government surveyors cannot be excluded. It is also quite conceivable that it may be necessary to explore some of the adjoining States, more or less, to ascertain all that it is desirable to know concerning the Territories they adjoin; and there is no objection to extending the powers of the National Geological Sur-

vey thus far, but that is far enough. Our attention has been called to this subject by a protest from that distinguished goologist, Prof. Janus D. Dana of Yale College, who vigorously opposes the plan of placing all the State geological surveys under the control of the general Government. To show that in the opinion of Mr. Class-EXCE KING himself the proposed amendment will authorize an exploration of the mining resources of the several States by Federal expeditions, he refers to that gentleman's avowed intention of sending a party into New England next spring.

According to Prof. Dava, the enlarged

Academy of Sciences, whose opinion on the scientific surveys of the United States was requested by Congress. We deem it equally foreign to the powers conferred upon the general Government by the Constitution.

A Convenient Way of Getting Rid of In-

convenient Members of a Family. SAMUEL B. HIGGINBOTHAM of this city. formerly connected with the law firm of LORD, DAY & LORD, resided with his wife and nine children at Elizabeth, New Jersey. Mr. HIGGINBOTHAM is fifty-three years of age, and a gentleman of considerable prominence. Some time since two physicians certified that Mr. HIGGINBOTHAM was insane, and he was thereupon committed to the New Jersey State Insane Asylum. Recently the case of Mr. HIGGINBOTHAM has been brought before a court on a writ of habeas corpus, the Superintendent of the asylum, one of the keepers, and the clergyman of the church all having certified to

his sanity. MATTHEW DALY is a hale and healthy retired merchant of eighty-five, residing in Brooklyn. He had accumulated a handsome property, which has all been taken from him and put in the possession of his son-in-law, WILLIAM H. LAIMBEER, a wellknown politician, on the ground that Mr, DALY was incapable of managing his own

allairs. We do not undertake to say with certainty that the action taken in both these cases was not justified by the facts and circumstances; but we do say that there is very strong evidence that it was not justiflable and that it was inexcusable in each of them.

It may be very convenient for unnatural children to have a father to delve and save and practise self-denial and accumulate a fortune, and then very inconvenient to them if he does not die at the proper time and leave his property in their hands. To such persons it may not seem quite fair for a man to hold on and be jolly and hearty at the age of eighty-five.

We hold that whatever a man makes he has a right to spend; and at all events we prosume the venerable Mr. MATTHEW DALY is still capable of spending his money.

Different notions on the same subject prevail in different places. In Norwich, Connecticut, for instance, as some recent trials have shown, a shorter cut has been found for getting rid of the inconvenient members of families than sending them to an insane asylum. We cannot say that it is any improvement, however. A man unjustly committed to an insane asylum may some time get out; while a man shut up in his coffin has not that chance.

On the other hand, if a man at the age of eighty-five has got to be robbed, even by the forms of judicial procedure, of every cent he has laid up, there would not seem to be much object in living beyond that age.

There might be enacted a very wholesome provision of law that if an heir ever made false charges of insanity or incapacity against the owner of any property, with the intent and for the purpose of depriving the owner of the possession and disposition of his goods, such heir should be incapable of subsequently inheriting any of the property in question.

Such a law might operate to diminish largely the number of persons alleged to be insane among the rich and aged.

Strange News from Philadelphia.

We are at a loss how to account for the fact that the people of Philadelphia have been called upon to pay, through the ordinary channels of municipal taxation, the expenses incurred by Gen. GRANT and his friends while in that town last month. No one expected that the General would pay his own bills; or that the persons who follow in his train would pay theirs; but before the city Government of Philadelphia voted to receive Gen. GRANT as the city's guest. there was a definite understanding that the cost of the reception was to be defrayed from private purses. It was no secret in Philadelphia that G. WASHINGTON CHILDS, A. M., the distinguished obituary poet and and patron of the only President, had undertaken to bear the entire expense of the affair; and such is Mr. CHILDS'S reputation for liberal expenditure. where his heart is really engaged, that nobody was surprised at the announcement.

What, then, means the assertion from Philadelphia, supported by transcripts of actual bills approved and paid by the city Government, that Mr. CHILDS has not only failed to redeem his promise in regard to the grand total, but even has saddled upon the city the wages of a band of musicians, hired by him to play tunes at the private dinner given by him to GRANT in his own private house? We confess our inability to

explain such an assertion. It is perfectly intelligible that bummers and toad-enters like Secon Roneson, Honest JOHN PATTERSON, and the Rev. Dr. J. P. NEWMAN should be well satisfied to sleep, eat, drink, and smoke tobacco at the expense of the hardworking taxpayers of Philadelphia; but that the liberal, philanthropic, and wealthy CHILDS should become a deadheat is indeed strange news. There must be some mistake about it.

What Sherman or Blaine Might Do. If either JOHN SHERMAN OF JAMES G. BLAINE were to come out now and openly and persistently denounce the third-term movement he would entitle himself to the

lasting gratitude of the country. But neither of them has the patriotic courage to do this. If GRANT comes in, they want to be on good terms with him, so as to preserve their own power and influence. If either of those two men would throw side all selfishness and sacrifice his ambition on the altar of his country by denouncing GRANT, the people would never forget

him. But they are too short sighted to see

this. Yet it is a chance in the taking of which their own true safety lies. The Congressional Joint Committee on the Library has not quite been able to decide about buying one of Washington's swords, which the owner wants to sell, but has offered to purchase or \$500 a crayon group portrait, by Mrs. FASSETT, of the Supreme Court Justices, insinding ALIUNDE JOE, provided the Court ap-Couldn't the artist even yet introduce the Hon, E. F. WATERS of Boston into the back-

ground, as a handsome spectator, to give the

picture increased effect? According to ADAIR, sub-chief of the Cherokees, there will be trouble if the jobbers and grabbers, whose greedy eyes are already n the Indian Territory, also get their clutching hands on it. He says all the civilized tribes, the Choctaws, Chickneaws, Creeks, Delawares, Osages, Senseus, Seminoles, Shawness, and Wyandottes, will go on the war path rather than submit to the territorial government scheme, with all that it seems to imply. They can put 15,000 men into the field, some of them veteran volunteers of the civil war, in which, it must b infessed, they divided their services between the rival flags. It would be a hideous crime to trive these peare at Indians to war; but as that consideration avails nothing with the plotters, it may also be positted out that the army prob abiv could not handle them, regulareed by agenschame thus indicated is utterly foreign to the Territory. These civilized Indians are doeral rising of the tribes and parts of tribes in

mechanics-and they are nearly all opposed both to the intrusion of white squatters and to the plan of territorial government.

A note from Mr. RICHARD BUSTEED in forms us that he is the inventor of a method of preventing tramps from secreting themselves under railway cars for the purpose of obtaining transportation without pay. The invention consists in filling up the space under the car with wire rods or netting, so that the tramp cannot fix himself there. The end of the invention is philanthropic, as the presence of a tramp in such a place not only endangers the life of the tramp, but may result in killing others also. We congratulate Mr. BUSTEED upon the discovery of such a device, and also upon the useful line of cerebration which it exhibits on his part. His name is familiar as that of a popular advocate, politician, and jurist, but we were not before aware that he had turned his attention to humanitary patents.

The chess tournament of the present week will be a decided change from the walking, shooting, wrestling, and other physical competitions that have of late engaged public atten tion. Though no PAUL MORPHY is expected to shine in this tourney, the lists include good players. Chess can hardly be reckoned among popular amusements-it is a hard study, dis guised as a game. It is surprising that, in our working world, this pursuit has so many

Manager Patrick Sarsyield Gilmore is now rigging a piece of machinery that will hoist his "Columbia" up to the plane of a national song if it be in the power of derricks to do it. He is going to put a big chorus in the House gallery at Washington, a big orchestra below, and then invite R. B. and Mrs. HAYES, with their Cabinet, to come and hear, while he performs "Columbia" " in a manner that I am sure will induce Congress itself to piace the national sent upon the composition." This will be an even queerer bit of mechanism than the Christmas one.

On Saturday evening the Coaching Club, by resolution, took the decisive step of a change in the buttons on the club livery. As these but, tons are the subject of watchful interest and minute inspection by people who witness the club's expeditions and diversions, the change must be reckoned among social sensations.

Deacon RICHARD SMITH of Cincinnati was arrested on Wednesday and held to ball on account of an alleged libel published in the Cincinnati Gazette. This is the first time in the course of a lengthened and eventful life that this truly good man has ever been subjected to such an experience. The suggestions of the occasion are obvious. Either the publication incriminated was not written or inserted by Deacon RICHARD SMITH: or else it is true and not libelious. The certainty that he would never be a party to the dissemination of a falsehood must be sufficiently impressed upon the mind of this country, or else he has lived in vain and we have labored in vain. It is thus evident that if he perused the article in question before it was printed in his paper, then the article is not merely justifiable, but necessary and praiseworthy. But if without his knowledge and consent it was put in surreptitiously by one of his wicked partners after Deacon RICHARD SMITH had trustingly gone home at night to seek rest from his arduous toils, then the article is very probably false and deserving of condemnation But in that event we earnestly appeal to the party plaintiff not to prosecute Deacon RICHARD SMITH for the act of any wicked partner, but to withdraw the charge from the door of the innocent, and bring it against the guilty alone. Thus much is unquestionably due both to justice, and to the personal merits of a citizen whose eminence is of a nature so rare in Ohio.

Mr. Sikes's suicidal plunge from the new suspension bridge at Ningara Falls is the second that has occurred from that structure. In Paris particular columns and bridges have secome so frequented for self-destruction that guardians are kept near by to arrest or drive off would-be suicides. Mr. Sikes had to journer by rail to Niagara for his purpose, and timed his leap for Christmas eve, mailing a letter to his son at such an hour that it would reach him Christmas Day.

Ju, the Apache ally of Victoria, in the latter's raid into Mexico, was lately routed by a body of Mexicans under Lazanos, the Indians being almost wholly used up. This fact has caused pleasure in New Mexico and Arizona; it might also cause chagrin, since in the previous encounter in Mexico between Chief Victoria and a company of New Mexican volunteers, the latter were as badly worsted as was Ju.

We have received the following modest epistle from an Englishman now abiding in Buffalo. He sends his name and address, and asks for advice:

asks for advice:

"Sia: I venture to lay my case before you. I am an Englishman, and have been compelled by a reverse of fortime to seek employment in America. For the claim
months I have been in this country I have been mearly
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Such a combination of accomplishments is here avowed that we are embarrassed to name a single profession in which they all may be employed to full advantage. His knowledge of dialects, fair baritone voice, and cheerful temperament might make "Peregrinus" desirable as an end man in a negro minstrel company.

Military law did for Corporal Nicholson what civil law falled to do-punished him. The occusation that Nicholson pushed Private KNAPP into a cistern in Fort Adams, thereby causing his death, was believed by the officers of the post to be true; nevertheless, there was not proof sufficient to indict, and when the Grand Jury failed to do so, the military authorities secured his dishonorable discharge from the army.

The reentry of the British into Cabul has been celebrated by another meeting of the galcommission, and many more wretched Afghans have been hanged.

"If the LORD had wanted shad in Lake Ontario He would have put them there; and I don't believe that Mr. SETH GREEN can accomplish what the LORD did not undertake," says a correspondent of an interior newspaper who had joined in the discussion as to whether the famous sait-water fish can be made to thrive in fresh water. Mr. GEREN, commenting on the fact that several shad of medium size had been taken in nets, ventured the epinion that the fish had become landlocked, and would make the lake their home. In their stomachs was found food taken in the lake, while in the stomachs of shad netted in the fresh water rivers tributary to the ocean the food of the rivers is never found-hence the conclusion that the lake fish were thriving. The fishermen of the lake dispute Mr. GREEN's conclusions, saying that while be put the fish in the lake eight years ago, not a hundred shad of any size are taken in a year, and the water swarms with small shad that do not seem to grow. They are particularly angry, too, at the appearance with the small shad of schools of a small fish, which they call by various names, and which, they say, have driven away the ciscoe-a fish whose cap ture was very profitable-and, by clogging their nets have injured the drawing for whitefish The fishermen naturally go against Mr. GREEN. and a spirited discussion rages. That the experiment has been under trial for more thaneight years with no other result than a quarrel as to whether one hundred or five hundred medium-sized shad had been caught, would indicate that it is not yet successful.

Mr. Edward B. Haines, late of the Williams ort Banner, is now at the heim of the Altoons French tish. He is one of the men who broke the Pater Ring in Williamsport. He may do well in Altonna, but the views of the Committee of the National ing well now-some of them are farmers and I his services are most needed in Philadelphia.

THE DEMOCRATIC EMERGENCY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3,-The probability of the nomination of Grant imposes upon the Democratic party a responsibility above and beyond all ordinary considerations of partisan success. Political parties ought to be judged by their efforts to deserve success. If the Demo-cratic leaders, by their prudence, moderation, and wisdom, are able to meet the reasonable expectations of their countrymen, the election of their candidates will be assured. The duty of the Democratic party in this

emergency is clear. It must make so plain its patriotic purposes that "a waylaring man, though a fool, may read as he runs." It must first of all comprehend that it is not as strong as it was in 1876. The Credit Mobilier exposure first compelled honest men, no matter what their political faith had been, to stop and consider. What food for thought this revelation presented! The most stupendous swindle ever practised upon any Government! Fifty millions of dollars stolen to enrich a few shrewd, bad men, who had bought Congress the legislation that made the theft possible! And when the awful exposure came, every bright and shining light among the Republican leaders was found to be smirched. The Vice-President and the Vice-President elect the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Chairmen of the Committees on Ways and Means. Appropriations. and the Judiciary in the House, two Senators of the United States, and half a dozen less prominent Representatives. Then came the frauds of the District of Columbia Ring and the efforts to prevent their exposure, which culminated in the safe burglary-a monstrous conspiracy that was concected in the house of one of Grant's familiars, and executed under the direction of officers of the Treasury Department. The Whiskey Ring came to grief, and its downfall brought the confidential private secretary of Grant to the bar of criminal justice, and made patent to every in-telligent man that a great department of the Government was honeycomoud with rottenness, and that millions of dollars had been annually stolen. The crowning infamy was laid bare when the Secretary of War was impeached for seiling posttraderships to the highest bidders. A Democratic House of Representatives, with almost two-thirds majority, was elected in 1874, just two years after the Credit Mobilier revelations startled the people into a convincing knowledge of the moral turpitude of Republican leaders. Besides bringing Belknap to the bar of the Senate for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, scores of other lesser rogues were brought to grief by that Democratic House, and in addition it, against the strenuous opposition of the Republican minority, by judicious legislation. saved the people in one fiscal year nearly \$60,000,0001 From the first day of January, 1873, down to

the close of the Presidential campaign of 1876, the Republican party was kept upon the defensive by these successive exposures and the wise economic policy of the Democratic House of the Forty-fourth Congress. The damning villainy of the carpet-bag Governments in Mississippi. Louisians, and South Carolina were during this same period becoming every day more and more apparent to the Northern mind. The bitterest Republican partisan could hardly mus-ter the courage to defend the policy of force and fraud by which these vampires were kept in power. It was a renegade Democrat-a man without respect in his profession, and whose social crimes were without parallel in the worst days of Roman debauchery-who had the effrontery to attempt a defence of Grant's order by which a legally elected Legislature was ejected at the point of the bayonet from its chambers.

The political situation of 1880 is not that of

1876. The last vestige of carpet-bag result of 1876. Sympathy for a people afflicted as the citizens of Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina were had a great deal to do with Republican disaffection at the North from 1874 to 1876. The alacrity with which Southern Democratic

leaders responded to the overtures of Hayes Republicans to sacrifice Tilden for the State Governments of Louisiana and South Carolina -thus solidifying the South-made a very unfavorable impression on Northern Independent Republicans and disgusted many Northern Democrats. Having got possession of their State Governments-which undoubtedly belonged to them, and which would have been theirs without even the semblance of a bargain -the people of Louisiana and South Carolina have not met the expectations of their Northern friends. The tissue ballot frauds of South Carolina were inexcusable but election frauds are not peculiarly a Southern product. Repudiation, however, just now appears to be alto-gether too popular at the South. Louisiana, Tennessee, and Virginia have inflicted a greater injury upon themselves and the Democratic party than the war of the rebellion did. Far be it from me to hold the whole Southern people responsible for these local events. These events. however, have exerted an influence in shaping he politics of to-day.

The national Democratic party would have

been but slightly injured by these comparatively trivial events had the Democratic Representatives in Congress been true to the cause of reform. That large and rapidly growing element in the politics of to-day-the men who care little, if it all, for party ties-very naturally conclude that if the Democratic majority Congress disregards its reform professions a Democratic Administration would do likewise. Incidents in themselves trivial assume an undue importance if the public is inclined to regard them as party characteristics. Unfortunately for the Democrats, their majority in the House of Representatives twice blundered selecting the third officer of that body. In both cases the persons elected Doorkeeper were from the South. They were of course unknown to four-fifths of the Democratic Representatives, but their character and ability were vouched for by the delegations from their respective States, and the endorsement was accepted by the caucus. Both men were incapables, and were dismissed after they had been proved guilty of acts derogatory of the dignity

and honor of the House of Representatives Southern Congressmen lament the fact that they are overrun with applicants for office. A considerable percentage of their constituents mpoverished by the war, without espacity for business pursuits, and unfitted for manual labor, look to State or national Governments for their support. These things, insignificant as are, have led a very large and intelligent class of people to believe that a Democratic administration would be powerless to effect reform, because the Democratic machine would be no improvement on the Republican machine. Then again, almost every scheme for the profligate expenditure of the public money has been championed by Southern Democrats, and if successful it was by their votes. Fortunately for the country, such monstrous swindles as the Texas and Pacific and the Brazilian mail subsidies have been defeated by a combination subsidies have been quieta parties. The river of the best elements of both parties. The river and harbor appropriations, which grew to giof the bost elements of both parties. The river and harbor appropriations, which arew to gigantic proportions under Recublican auspices, have grown larger since the Democrats took charge of the public pures. But a corporal's guard of Southern and Northern Democrats have had the courage to resist these shameful bills. Northern Democrats, as a rule, have been as greedy for large appropriations for their districts as their Southern colleagues, Republicans and Democrats unite, and by disgraceful logrolling millions are annually squandered upon so-called national improvements.

proviments.

Little by little the Democratic majority in Congress has been drifting away from the reform policy which, in obscience to popular demand, was so worthly begun in 1874. The vast reduction in national expenditures, which the Democratic House of the Forty-fourth Congress accomplished, could in degreesed proportions have been continued. But there was a perceptible retrograde movement in the Forty-fifth Congress, and with both Houses Democratic, no improvement is thus far premised by ifth Congress, and with both Houses Demo-cratic, no improvement is thus far promised by the Forty-sixth Congress. The influence of Democratic rings and pobbers is beginning to be noticeable. The manifest absence of ele-vated statesmanship, of commanding aboutly, of efficient leadership in the Senate and the House is most disheartening. Personal realousies and Presidential rivalries have a controlling influ-ence in whating the party policy.

The secret history of the intrigues which were successful in compelling the extra session has i

not been written. Three independent motives inspired them. The first and most potent was a determination to defent Randali's reflection to the Speakership. Personal pique, sectional feeting, and pobery inspired the fight against Randali. The second was a movement to create new issues for 1880, and was directed elicity by the friends of Thurman, although the chief opponents of Tilden cordially assisted. Mr. Randali, as an avowed friend of Tilden, had, of course, the enmity of his enemies. The third was greed for the Senate paironage and the control of the perquisites and stealings of the Government Printing Office.

There were a few blathering idiots from the South—mere bangers on of the lobby here—who intemperately demanded the defeat of Ran iall because he was the friend of Tilden, who had mortally offended them by declaring against Southern war claims, Forthree years and a half the Democratic representatives have made it seem as though their party was steadily drifting away from the reform bolicy which made success possible in 1876, Possibly they may sharply recover the lest ground, but is not six months too short a period in which to satisfy the public that their repentance is genuine? Unfortunately, while the antional Democracy has been driving off elements of moral strength, corrupt local politicians in New York and Pennsylvania have been doing their utmost to disgust all decent men with the very name of Democracy.

It is true that the nomination of Grant for a third term should make it possible for the Democratic party to elect any reasonably good Northern Union Democrat. He must be a man acceptable to patriotic Republicans. He must have a record, and one that gives positive assurance that in each and every one of these particulars he is above suspicion.

GRANT'S EXPENSES IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—Before the city of Philadelphia took any official action respecting the reception of Gen. Grant, the President of the Common Council was informed that if the city would receive Grant in its corporate capacity, two or three of Grant's personal friends would pay the expenses attending that recep-tion. Upon that assurance, "the hospitalities of the city of Philadelphia" were tendered to Gen. Grant, and a reception upon a grand scale -planned by Mr. George W. Childs-was given

After the city had undertaken to receive Grant, it could not back down without dishonor, because the "two or three personal friends of the General" failed to furnish the money to pay for the reception. In consequence, the city was forced to make an appropriation of \$15,000 to pay for the royal entertainment given Grant. But, what is most singular of all is, the city has just paid out of its treasury the sum of \$100 for music at the residence of Mr. George W. Childs on the evening of his dinner to Gen. Grant, Secor Robeson, Landaulet Williams, Gen. Belknap, and a few others, as the following true copy of a bill attests:

Copy of a bill attests:

City or Pullabelrina, Dec. 24, 1879.

By grder of "Committee on Recoption to Gen. Grant."
To Benjamin K. McClurg, Dr.
Services of McClurg's State Fencible Band rendered on Tuesday evening, 18th inst., by order of the city of Philadelphia at Twenty-second and Walnut street.

nut streets \$100 Wednesday evening, 17th December, at the resi-

given by Mr. G. W. Childs at his residence, Twenty-second and Walnut streets, and that of Mayor Stokley, were private affairs, it hardly seems credible that these gentlemen would permit a bill for music to go before the Committee for its sanction, the counter signature of the Comptroller, and to be paid by the City Treasurer, thereby becoming a public record for all

The following copy of a hotel bill, also paid by the city of Philadelphia, shows who some of the members of the royal household are likely

PRILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1879.

City Council, for the entertainment of the guests of the To Continental Hotel H. D. YATES Gen. C. DEVERS, ALKEANDER RAMEEY. S. S. CONANT. IL A. TYSON. Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, H. J. HOOPER, B. P. ESHLEMAN, C. M. CONTHAM, A. M. CLAPP. E A HANCOCK, GOV. HOTT, Gen. GORRORN, R. H. Lee. J. D. WALKER, Gen. KIRRY SEITH, Gen A. E. BURNSIDE, J. J. PATTERSON. J. BENTLEY. Gen. PORTER.

NIMON CAMPROS Approved, Joseph H. Paist, Clerk of Select Council.

John Eckstein, Clerk of Common Council, [Endorsed] Item 5, approved 12-31-79. M. Tutkur, Comptroller's Clerk. The whole amount of \$15,000 expended to receive Grant is for gloves, music, feeds, and similar expenditures.

REPUBLICANS AGAINST GRANT.

An Independent Movement to Prevent his

Nomination in Chicago. Washington, Jan. 4 .- An independent Republican movement for the purpose of defeating Gen. Grant's nomination has been started, and the details of the movement and the names of the gentlemen engaged therein will be made public in a few days. The object of the new organization is to centralize in one mass all of the Republican opposition to Grant in the country. John Sherman is really at the head of country. John Sherman is really at the head of the movement, and he hopes to be the chief beneficiary. The principal idea at this time is to have it known throughout the country that certain Republicans of prominence wil not support Grant in the event of his nomination for a third term. So far, George William Curtis and ex-Senator Henderson of Missouri are the only ones who have made that announcement publicly. Murat Haistead of the Cincinnati Commercial, Sherman's orean, is enlisted in the nery. Murat Haistead of the Cincinnat Com-mercial, Sherman's organ, is enlisted in the movement against Grant. It is expected that Blaine's adherents will help in the anti-Grant undertaking and the main chiefuan will en-deavor to draw to his support every anti-Grant Republican that Sherman cannot capture. Gen. Henderson has been and is active in this movement as a friend of Sherman.

Gen. Grant in Florida FERNANDINA, Jan. 4.—Gen. Grant and party arrived here at 11 A. M. to-day from Savannah, by the inside route steamer City of Bridgeton. The day was beautiful, and the streets were crowded with people utiful, and the streets were crowded with people to come the guests. As the steamer landed the band onk up. "Hall to the Chiel." Gen. Grant and party re-welcomed by ex-Senator Yulee on behalf of the our and catizens, sain were at once driven to the Exit Intel. It being Sanday, no demonstrations were to Tomorrow a public recopium will be held at the Hall, and in the evening a grand ball will be given. Party leave here on Tuesday for Jacksonville, they they will go to the St. John and Ockinwaha rivabil they will go to the St. John and Ockinwaha rivabil theme they will go to the St. John and Ockinwaha rivabil theme to St. Augustine, where they will arrive the 12th and remain a few days. To might the hotel the tark are illuminated, and the band has sernad the ex-President. The party has been joined by Judge is and many prominent citizens of the State. The remometer to-day indicated 80° is the shade.

The Other Titled American. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Allow me o ask why you speak of the late George, the Count Jo mucs, as " the one American nobleman," "the only titled person in the United States!" In Tux Sus, a fee days ago, was a statement (which I have verified yango, was a statement (which I have verified by a ference to florke) to the effect that the present Baron iriax of Cameron, in the perage of Scotland, is a tive been american clinten, who has always resided in mories. According to the above suthority, his lordship a medical practitioner somewhere down in North Cartiss. The semimeness of his title is beyond dispute, raboult he be accounted any the less a nobleman bense be retrained from faunting it in the face of an each latened democracy.

G. L. FREWER, M. D.

Louisiana Bondholders'. Suit. New Onleans, Jan. 4.-Judge Billings of the

United States Circuit Court yesterday refused the injunc-tion asked by bondholders to restrain the State Treasurer from diverting hinds collected to pay the January con-pons. The bondholders by this suit sought to perpendic the Rennigher act and Constitutional amendment of 1874, and have the Debt ordinance of the new Constitution de-ciared word. Beath of an Icelandie Scholar.

From the Acudemy.

The doubt of the famous Icelandic statesman and scholar, Jon Sigurdsson, took place, after a long ill ness, at Copenhagen, on Dec. 4. He was here June ill ness, at Copenhagen, on Dec. 4. He was here June ill state of the state in 1941 he travelled, at the expense of the Danish dow-reament, through Sweden to examine and solinte the locatestic Mes at Uesars and at Stockholm, in collabora-tion with Dr. Olair Palesson. In 1940 he is no minimum, in collabora-in 1940 he shared public life as a member of the Atthing, and continued to represent the lastfold Syssil unit his death. Atthing and continued to represent the isalical syssol-unit tips death.

We took a very oronizent part in the arrangements consequent upon the recent institution of an Icelandic automony. He was an ardent and emergetic patriot, whether in literature or in politics, and his presence in both will be deeply missed.

Who will Wenr the Stockings? From the Whitchall Review

I saw at Smyth's hosiery manufactory, at Balbriggan, some two mouths ago, a hundred down pairs as suckings being made of service thread with large high white closes. But the novelty of their construction was trucked to the construction with the feet were small women's size, the key enormous, and how enough, to reach to quite the top of mouse, and local enough to reach to quite the top of my that, and I stand five feet two. The manuscrexistined that the garders were intended. The order was for a longe in New York.

The dairymen of Orange County and the adjacent counties of New York and New Jersey are combining to get better prices for their milk from the middlemen. For the can holding forty quarts the Orange County farmer now gets only \$1.20 at the place of shipment, and in nost cases pays five per cent, additional to an agent. It was shown by THE SUN'S Middletown correspondent resterday that it takes five cows to flil each can, and that honest feed for these five cows costs about 90 cents. The farmer. therefore, gets only 25 cents profit on the product of five cows to pay for his labor, for interest on his investment, and for the depreciation in value of his stock, which is a large item. The railroad, for merely transporting that milk can to Jersey City, gets 40 cents for milk shipped south of the Shawan gunk Mountain, and 45 cents north of that point, so that the farmers of Sullivan County only get a profit of 20 cents a can. This is a very unequal division. The Legislature last winter reduced the freight on milk cans from 55 to 40 cents. The rate is still exorbitant, and should be yet further reduced. The Orange County farmer should get at least as much for his labor and for his investment as the railroad does for

transporting his products.

The milk delivered in Jersey City costs the dealer \$1.60 a can, or 4 cents a quart. One or two cents a can will pay the ferringe. Yet for good milk the ruling prices in New York are eight and ten cents a quart: so that over 100 per cent, profit for the milk as it is delivered in New York goes into somebody's pocket; and, of the price paid by the consumer, one-third goes to the producer.

It is natural that the dairymen should complain, in view of these facts; and we hope that their Convention in Middletown to-morrow will find a way for them out of their difficulties. But the Convention ought not to be adjourned without considering another important matter.

Two years and a balf ago THE SUN ascertained that large quantities of skimmed milk were shipped from the creameries to New York, and used to adulterate what was sold as pure Orange County milk. The result was the passage of laws in New York and New Jersey imposing fines for the shipment of skimmed milk otherwise than in cans legibly marked to indicate their contents. This has checked that species of adulteration. But in the course of that investigation it was discovered that the venders of swill milk who had been driven away from New York and Brooklyn had merely transferred the basis of their operations to Orange County and the rural counties of New Jersey. The railroads all summer do a heavy business in transporting the refuse of the breweries to those regions where it is saited down to be used when feed gets dear in winter. THE SUN showed upon the authority of the best veterinary surgeons that brewers' grains are unhealthy food for esttle. They are stimulating, like the beer extracted from them. The cows give more milk than they would from healthy food; but in a short time they get bloated and fall rapidly, so that the farmer is fain to replace them with fresh animals. The best milk venders in New York refuse to buy milk from dairies where browers' grains are used. They say it is readily distinguishable from good milk by the experienced dealer both in its taste and its smell, and that it spoils much quicker.

If it be true that brewers' grains are still largely used to feed cows in Orange County. because the farmers are thus enabled to keep up their supply of milk as cheaply in winter as in summer, that fact will be known to many present in to-morrow's Convention. And in that case we hope that the Convention will put itself on record as condemning the use of this unwholesome food by dairymen, and resolve to ask the Legislature to forbid it. The railroads will doubtless be join to lose this species of freight, but the dairymen owe it to themselves to set their faces against what is nothing less than a fraud, and one which, if it is continued, must injure their whole fra-ternity.

Mr. Appleton and Mr. Purnell-An Error Corrected.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Lest a mischievous rumor should get abroad in connection with the Irisk World, that a direct proposal had been made by the capitalists of New York to Mr. Parnell that he should waive the discussion of the land question and devote himself exclusively to alms gathering, please allow me a

word.

I made no such assertion in my lecture before the Liberal Club, and am sorry that Tur Sch reporter should

have put that construction upon my remarks. What I did say, however, and I reassirm it, is that the personnel and programme of the committee who received Mr. Parnell warranted the suspicion that the un-derlying motive was to seduce him as far as possible from holding fast to his main tower of strength—the iniquitous system of land tenure in Ireland, and its utter overthrow.

Mr. Parnell, as a moral factor in the impending struggle for "land and liberty," stands or talis as he chal lenges the landlords in their assumed right to dominate over the soil, or descends to the cheap attitude of an em issary of the Board of Foreign Missions, sent over to pass around the contribution box. That he will "bold the fort" against all flattery, ad-

vice, and attentions on the part of capitalists, and refuse to prostitute a holy cause, his friends have never for Bioment doubted. HENRY APPLETON. Mr. Edison Challenged by Mr. Sawyer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Notwithstanding the assertion that one of Mr. Edison's electric lamps has been running for 240 hours. I still assert, and am prepared to back up my assertion, that Mr. Edison cannot run one of his lamps up to the light of a single gas jet to be more definite, let us call it twelve-candie powers for more than three hours. To be still more definite, I offer to Mr. Edison, at 226 West Firty fourth street, in this city, an opportunity to prove what he says. From the private rendence in that street wires are run a ity; he shall use my wires; he shall have any dynamo ity, he shall use my wires; he shall have any dynamo machine or other generator of electricity he may prefer and all I ask is that the power of his hight shall be measured by a photo metric that, once in placed in the measured by a photo metric that, once in placed of evidence, be interfered with; and that a committee of evidence, preferably mominated by the editors of the New York press, shall be present and certify to the facts of the test. Furthermore, I will place one of my lamus safe by side with Mr. Edison's; it shall be run at the power of twenty-five cambles; it shall outlast the entire rorty lamps at Menlo Park run at the power of twenty-five distribution of the standard out is possible to the cardies; my lamp to stand as it is put up, and Mr. Edison to jut up a fresh lamp as tast as the preceding lamp shall have burned out.

I am anxious for this test; and if Mr. Edison has really fun one of the lore-school lamps 240 hours be will not

Mr. Edison. 78 Walker street, New York, Jan. 4. Luck or Wisdom ! From the Boffulo Courier. Mr. Horace White, the famous Chicago Tribune editor, is a locky man. He has list made \$200,000 by the rise in Kansas Pacific railroad slock.

A Third-Term Advocate.

We need a strong dovernment here, my friend, And that is a plate proposition; For every one knows that this nation of ours Has outgrown a republic's condition. This style is too complex and costly by far,

Including the bills that our statesmen pay For mending political tences. The bother of parties is vastly too great, With primaries, stumps, and conventions; And muttarchies length at the trouble we take

With its many election expenses,

To get at the people's intentions.

And when they have voted-you know it yourself-The wrong man is sometimes elected, And then the mistake they have made at the polls Must be by their rulers corrected.

The people, you see, are a changeable set. Uncertain, uncale, and unstable, And fit to be fushioned to nothing, except A political Tower of Babel.

There's Grant-at the close of his two splendid terms He went, like an army with banners. Through empires and kingdoms, admired by the great, And tourning their ways and their manners.

In prace; as in war, he is proven to be A soldier, so stubborn and stold And he is the man who will give us at last A Government stable and solid.

If voters should look for a servant in him, Earlit soon they will flud him a master; And when he is placed in the President's chair, He surely will stick like a plaster.

I gladly contribute material aid To the schome we are now consummating And when we set up the Imperial Court, I expect to be Gold-Suck-to-Waiting.

As the Liver is easily disordered and agreat deal of flious distress and to prevail during the apring Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pollence at seasonable efficacy, as they restore the liver to boalthy action and remove all billous ness - Ada. SUNBEAMS.

-Bustles having gone out of fashion, richly dressed woman wearing one of great size attracted the attention of the customs officers at Windsor, Canada

It was found to contain tea. -Prof. Stephenson of the Hayden survey. ing party in New Mexico says that the Aziecs are myth, and that the tribes of Indians known as clie dwellers are to be credited with all the romance attach

-Wealthy Mr. Grove of Washington, Ind. sent a dellar to his runaway daughter at Indianspeda with the message that it was all she would ever retfree him, and she might "go to hell with it." She re that she would go there at once, and committed success.

Theodore Neusel's love for a St. Louis

girl was not returned. Wild with despate, he saturated his clothing with kerosene oil, went to ber house, three himself on his knees at her feet, arick a match, and swore that he would set himself a laze if she did not promise to marry him. She assatted, but only long enough to secure his arrest. -The boys in the gallery of the New Na-

tional Theatre, Philadelphia, began to cough and sneeze. The performance was interrupted by their noise, the res The performance was interrupted by their noise, the resi or the audience hissed, and policemen were sent to at rest the offenders; but the officers coughed and snessed too, when they got into the gallery. Somebody has burned pepper, and an intermission became necessary. -A man at Allegheny, Pa., had for a gues

a twin brother, and the two were so wondrously sine that they could hardly be told apart. The host went to a church fair, and replied to every importunity by saying that he had no money then, but would return and buy liberally in the evening. When evening came he in-duced his brother to go alone to the fair. The result was not enjoyable to the latter. -The London Solicitors' Journal says that

almost simultaneously with the request by a young lady to be examined at the preliminary examination for so licitors, an application in writing from another lady has been received at one of the luns of Court with reference to the preliminaries for call to the bar. The applicant of Court indies are not allowed to enter as students.

The reputation for eccentricity which Englishmen always enjoy in the opinion of the Englishmen always enjoy in the opinion of their neigh-bors does not seem likely to die out. A son of Albion during the recent severe weather in Paris, laid a wager or £2,0.0 that he would remain on the top of the Arc de

Triumphe for four hours with nothing on but a suit of thin canvas; and he won his bet. The thermometer showed fifteen degrees of cold during his sojourn on high. -The Duke of Edinburgh is emphatically what is called a quiet man-cheerful rather than joyous; pleasant, rather than sparkling. Theroughly German is his taste for music and serious studies, he is completely English in his domestic life. No man is more pleased with

politan inspector who, with a brace of constables, keeps watch and ward at Eastwell, to the clerk who attends his private telegraph office. -The following are the fashionable winter oftunes for pet dogs: For toy terrier, aged one year, Carmen velvet cost, richly embroidered in crewels bound with silver cord; crest and initials on the front in roised aliver; bair on forchead caught up and tied with red ribbon, falling over the back; collar to match. with a dozen sliver bells. Small Italian greyhound coat of navy blue, stamped velvet, embroblered in gold with name and crest, lined with squirrel's fur and bound with

the perfect working of his establishment, from the Matro

swan's down; gilt collar and bells. -In the course of some excavations now going on in the bedof the Rhone, near Geneva, many in teresting objects, assigned by archmologists to the age of colished stone, have been brought to light, the most curious of which is a scraper or jade, highly finished and in a condition as perfect as when it left the hands of the workman. The question arises, and is being warmly liscussed by the learned in lacustrine love, how this isstrument, made of a mineral which exists in a natural state only in Asia, can have found its way into the Rhone

gravel at Geneva. -Ex-Queen Isabella is very popular in Madrid. The priests and mins are, with reason, attached to her, for she was their generous patron, and the people entertain the conviction that in her love for her children she has redeemed the habits of dissipation she had been necuraced during her minority to contract. On her ar rival from Paris she was heartily welcomed by all Sindrid, and she was immensely cheered at the wedding, in which she appeared in the character of the "beavy mother," blessing the young people and stripping her self of her jewels to fill the caskets of the bride, who were a disdem which was the gift of feabella.

-Nearly all the leading London shops are chapts in Regent street, were wine merchants to Charles II. Redmaynes, Howell & James immortalized by Hood in "Miss Kilmansegge and her Golden Leg", Fortnum 4 Mason, famous Italian warehousemen; Swan & Wella, renowned for underwear and children's clothes; Swan & Edgar, Lewis & Allenby, Holmes, Mortlock, are all near s century old. All travelled Americans know these firms. A London business is much more valuable in the long run than one in America-it lasts. In Lonides deal with the same shops for centuries. "We have supplied this china to an old lady in Devenshire for sixty is her name?" inquired the customer. It was his mother

These great shopkeepers are very wealthy and live is the utmost inxury, usually in the suburbs of London.

-Last month the centenary of the punishment by order of Frederick the Great of the Judges of the miller Arnold, on the 11th of December, 1779, was celebrated at Berlin. The miller in question was the proprietor of a water mill in the Neumark, and had got of a stream which ran by his mill having been diverted by a neighboring landowner, Baron von Gersdorf, for the purpose of making a fish pend on the estate. An action for compensation was accordingly brought by the miller against the Baron, but the Judges, Ransieben, Friedel and Grann, decided against him. Frederick the Great to a mouth's imprisonment in the fortress of Spandau and published a decree notifying this sentence in the Berlin papers. In this decree it was stated that "prince and peasant are alike before the law," and that a similar sumshment would be inflicted on any other Judge

who should deliver so unrighteous a sentence -A new trade has sprung up in Paris. Fursary the fashionable wear this winter, and it is now a business to hire them out by the day, or even by the bour. This industry flourishes principally in the quarter of Notre Dame de Lorette, which abounds in bea where cames of chance may be included in, and in "land-ing shops" where luckless camsters can raise money of their apparet at a moment's notice. It is so common for & man (or wdman) to rush from the brus est "lending shop" and there deposit his (or her) furs as security for a trifling loan, that the business of fur hirity has grown quite naturally out of the practice. The pawribroker always retains possession of the pledge for twenty-four hours at least, and often for weeks at a time; and while it is in his hands he does not scruple to lend if out to persons in momentary want of finery, and not able to indulge themselves otherwise. Thus, trading in a tock not actually his own, he gets a deuble return for ars mancy, namely, an interest of 33% per sent on the original lean and the hire of the furs left as secur

-Richard Wagner has delighted the antivivimedionists of Germany by publishing a letter is which he strongly supports their views. He advises any man of science who may think of operating upon an am mal " to look into its eyes." There, he says, the man of science will see perhaps for the first time "the expression of that which is most worthy of humanity-truth ulness, the impossibility of falsehood." And if he will look still deeper he will detect "the lofty melancholy with which nature contemplates his wretchedly sinful arrogance." Another onthusiast, Prof. Zollner, of Leigsic, has expressed his belief that vivisectionists are to a large extent responsible for "Nihilism in religion and morality;" and he counsels them, instead of continuing their evil practices, to study "animal magnetism." At a meeting held in Leipsic the other day Herr von Weber ounced the medical profession as guilty of gross cru elty. The only effect, however, of the orator's indignate eloquence was that three choers were almost unan-imously given for a distinguished physician against whom he directed his most violent attacks.

-Many years ago a man of high character, aminois temper, and immense wealth proposed mar-riage to a lady to whom he frankly said that he could not offer his heart, for it was in the grave of another woman. but he could offer affection and profound respect and would do all in his power to promote her happiness. The marriage took place, and answered thoroughly to toth darties. From a very interesting statement later self-lished by the From, annulianeously with the visual For-bler, and its agreement between the two journals the King or Spain's second marriage seems of much the same complexion. "I had interred," he is reported to have mil-and we think the statement bears the impress of truth- iny whole past in the grave of Mercedes Fron my earliest youth she was my only thought. Her image was ever present in my mind. It was against the wish or her family 77 and mine against the advice of Free-dent Canovas and azamet public ordinon, which dislikes the Manpenbler family, that I succeeded in making her my wife. I loved her as Kings rarely do, and I hved with her like the most affectionate bourgeois. We want to shared sitke work, pleasure and . She took deep interest in everything I did. said and attempted. When she died I desired nothing a much as to die myself. For two months I shut myself up in the Escurial not, as has been stated, to addict myself to ascetic practices, like Philip II, for I am no bigot, but to ween over Merceder's coffin. After that I sought smuss ments to drown my grief, but I offinately found this existence would not do. Now that I am promised the hand of the Grand Dochess I feel that I may vet again be happy. She uniterall the qualities of the best types of the Vienness, for which I have much sympathy. Her character is frank, her temperament gar. She is reso-inte, and made to insure the happiness of a man work out by anxiet; and deceptions, who searns for recreation at his own hearth." Everybody will cordinity wish the aneater the realization of his hopes.